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AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

The following are the concluding sentences of the famous speech of John Randolph, in February 1828 on Retrenchment and Reform. It is one of the finest specimens of the oratory of the tribune in our language:

"I have learned, from the highest of all authority, that the first step towards putting in corruption is the putting off corruption.—That recollection nerves me in the present contest; for I know that, if we are successful, I shall hold over the head of those who shall succeed the present incumbent, a rod which they will not dare, even if they had the inclination, to disobey. They will tremble at the punishment of their predecessors. Sir, if we succeed, we shall restore the Constitution, we shall regenerate the country. If the Administration, which ensues shall be as bad as the character of the opposing candidate [Gen. J.] is represented by his bitterest foes to be, still, I had rather it were in the seat of power than the present dynasty, because it will have been fairly elected. The fountain of its authority will not be poisoned at the source. But, if we perish under the spasmodic struggles of those now in power to reinstate themselves on the throne, our fate will be a sacred one—and who would wish to survive it? there will be nothing left in the country worth any man's possession. If after such an appeal has been made to the People, and a majority has been brought into this and the other House of Congress, this Administration shall be able to triumph, it will prove that there is a rottenness in our institutions, which ought to render them unworthy of any man's regard. Sir, my churchyard cough gives me the solemn warning, that, whatever part I shall take in the chase, I may fall of being at the death. I should think myself the basest and meanest of men—I care not what the opinion of the world might be—I should know myself to be a scoundrel, and should not care who else knew it, if I could permit any motive, connected with the division of the spoil, to mingle in this matter, with my poor, but best exertions for the welfare of my country. If gentlemen suppose that I am giving pledges, they are mistaken—I give none; they are entitled to none—and I give none. I shall retire upon my resources—I will go back to the bosom of my constituents—to such constituents as man never had before, and never will have again—and I shall receive from them the only reward that I ever looked for, but the highest that man can receive—the universal expression of their approbation—of thanks. I shall read it in their beaming faces; I shall feel it in their exulting hands. The very children will climb around my knees, to welcome me. And shall I give up them, and this? And for what? For the heartless amusements and rapid pleasures and tarnished honors of this abode of splendid misery, of shabby splendor for a clerkship in the War Office, or a foreign mission, to dance attendance abroad, instead of at home—or even for a Department itself? Sir, thirty years make sad changes in man. When I first was honored with their confidence, I was a very young man, and my constituents stood almost in parental relation to me, and I received from them the indulgence of a beloved son. But the old patris archs of that day have been gathered to their fathers—some adults remain, whom I look upon as my brethren—but far greater part were children—little children—or have come into the world since my public life began. I know among them grandfathers, and men mustered free, who were boys at school when I first took my seat in Congress. Time, the mighty reformer and innovator, has silently and slowly, but surely, changed the relation between us; and now I stand to them, in loco parentis—in the place of a father—and receive from them a truly filial reverence and regard. Yes, Sir, they are my children—who resent with the quick love of children, all my wrongs real or supposed. Shall I not invoke the blessings of our common Father upon them? Shall I deem any sacrifice too great for them? To them I shall return, if we are defeated, for all of consolation that awaits me on this side of the grave. I feel that I hang to existence but by a single hair—that the sword of Damocles is suspended over me.

If we succeed, we shall have given a new lease to the life of the Constitution. But, should we fail, I warn gentlemen not to pour out their regrets on General Jackson. He will be the first to disclaim them. The object of our cause has been, not so much to raise Andrew Jackson to the Presidency—be his merits what they may—as the signal and condign punishment of those public servants on whom, if they be not guilty, the very strongest suspicion of guilt must ever justly rest."

WHAT IS A POLITICIAN?

Such remarks are frequently made as these: "I cannot bear politicians." "I do not believe that their can be an honest politician." "Politicians are a curse to the country." At most every one will have heard remarks of this kind. It is well they should be considered. Are they true? Before we can determine the answer to this question, we must first determine what a "politician" is. The term must be defined. Ask the man who declares that he does not believe that there can be an honest politician, to explain himself, and he will find himself at a loss.

Does he mean that all men who concern themselves about the election of those who are either to make laws or enforce them are politicians, and therefore dishonest? If so, then is our country on the verge of ruin, when in a government of law only reveals interest themselves in the election of those who are to make our laws or see that they are executed? This cannot therefore be his meaning. What, then, does he intend by politicians? He may reply that those are politicians who seek for office for selfish ends, and who will resort to dishonest means and corrupting influences to attain those ends. In this view the conclusion would be the sheer truism that dishonest men are not honest. This would be equally applicable to the public and to private life. For unprincipled men will act out their true characters no matter where they may be placed. But to conclude that in a government which makes us what we are as a people, all who participate to any considerable extent to the agencies necessary for sustaining and carrying on that government, inevitably become lost to virtue and correct principle, must be contrary to reason and to truth.

DEATH OF KNOW NOTHINGISM AT THE SOUTH.

We clip from the Chicago Tribune, the leading organ of Illinois Know Nothingism, the following choice extracts of an editorial article on the Virginia election:

"We said the other day, upon first receiving the intelligence of the defeat of the Know Nothing party in Virginia, that the result of that election was a death blow to the American party throughout the South. We have seen no cause since then to alter that opinion.—We have every reason to believe that it was correct. The Know Nothings of the North are not pro-slavery men. You cannot make them pro-slavery men. Taken in almost every instance from the ranks of the Republican and Anti Nebraska parties of last fall, they cling to the Anti Slavery principles which gave them strength then and without which they are nothing. There may be leaders of the party who long for the flesh pots of Egypt, and who would sell their birthright for a mess of Southern pottage. There may be members who have taken the third degree of the order, who are willing to sacrifice truth, honesty, humanity and common justice to the demand of the Union Savers. But the rank and file, the bone and sinew, the great mass of the party, are not 'time on the slavery question' in the manner in which that question is understood south of Mason & Dixon's line. They are true to freedom and that is much more to the purpose. The South know this,—they see it. The bold stand taken by the Know Nothings of New England has shown to them the fallacy of any attempt to form an American party upon a national basis. And hence the result in Virginia is to be followed by similar results in every Southern State."

"An open, avowed and unmistakable pro slavery party in the North, outside of the ranks of the Simon pure Douglas Democracy could not hope to receive even the shadow of a support. It would die as soon as established. There is nothing here upon which it could subsist.

"We take it, then, that not only is all hope of a national Know Nothing party foolish and improbable, but that the Know Nothing party in the South has seen the day down which shall witness its decease. Americanism in the North is already avowedly and irreconcilably anti-slavery; Americanism in the South, cursed in the eyes of southern men beyond redemption by this taint, is doomed to certain death. All that is left to the party is the North. Unless a blindness like that of Saul's has fallen upon it, its members will so act that this shall not also be taken from them, and the once omnipotent "Sam" be left a homeless pauper in the land of his birth."

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

We extract the subjoined remarks, on the aspect of Southern Politics, from an article in the last Memphis Register. They are good:

During the elections last fall, a dark cloud seemed to have encompassed and obscured the face of Northern politics. Fusions and secret combinations had dealt heavy and effective blows; the constitution had been lost sight of, or only kept in view that it might be the more steadily opposed; and when the results were made known, the startling fact, that one hundred and thirty men were elected to the lower house of Congress pledged to violate and trample down that sacred instrument, stood revealed as the achievement of an irresponsible secret agency.

Supplied by such an outrage, the true constitutionalists of the North knew not in whom

to confide, or against whom to act. A deadly blow had been dealt at the constitution from unknown hands. They knew the agents appointed to do the act, but they who had commissioned them were concealed and irresponsible. More than that, knew they were pledged by a solemn oath to deny their responsibility, so that when men denied participation, they could not be believed.

In such a condition they remained disjointed, scattered and routed, without hope and without trust, until the Old Dominion declared by a thousand majority that no party signing its battles at midnight and directing through its Northern wing such blows at the instrument over whose birth her own immortal statesmen and warriors of the revolution had presided, could find fair or covert in her glorious soil. This achievement, like the sound of an approaching victorious relief to a beleaguered garrison, has infused new hope and a resolute determination to unite with the constitution at the South, and make one more effort. Virginia has given a nucleus, and since their enemy fight not the fair and open battle of modern civilization, but prefer rather the skulking warfare of the savage, to route them in their swamps and secret hiding places, to find them in their wigwags, and when they have been properly chastised then to re-instate the Constitution, that embodiment of everything truly American, upon a prouder and loftier pre-eminence than it ever before has occupied.

Let the constitutionalists of the North rally to the standard. Let the South draw all sounds of discord from upon every effort for division and distraction in her ranks; and firmly united in solid column, form around it. If then we fail, the South will know what to do. Dissolution of the Union and the defeat of such a party should and ought to be simultaneous. If, however, it hurls back the billowy tide of fanaticism, we will then know that our institutions are safe, not by compromise or concession, but by a victory achieved over all the combined elements of fanaticism. Virginia is now in the field; the Georgia Democracy, as will be seen by the resolution published in another column, have planted themselves by her side, and South Carolina is ready and eager for the conflict. Let the whole South, uttering all old party ties, form along side of them. No more compromise, no more concession, but an open fight with freedom, abolitionism and all the other fanaticalisms, that can be brought to their aid.

From the Washington Union.

Six objections to Know Nothingism.

The following reasons ought to be potent with every native-born American for the rejection of know-nothingism:

1. Because, according to its rules, the American-born son (who has never borne arms) of an Englishman who fought against our country and can hold office when the American-born son of an American who fought for the country cannot, if his conscientious convictions incline him to the Catholic religion—may, not even though himself, his son, his father, his grandfather, his great-grandfather, his brothers and the corresponding relatives of his wife, may have all borne arms, all shed their blood, and all freely expended their time and money, in defence of our country and its liberties.

2. Because, according to its rules, not only an odious discrimination is imposed on the Catholic American-born citizens, but even the know-nothing himself is deprived of that natural right of every man to change his religion at will, and to embrace any mode of faith which his earnest investigations convince him is right.

3. Because, according to its rules, an American born young man is artificially inveigled into an association, the propriety of whose measures he has not had time or means fully to consider or determine, and when satisfied that they are unjust, illiberal, and anti-American, finds himself entrapped by an oath which would seek to attain him for denouncing the wrong.

4. Because, according to its spirit always, and its practice already, if know-nothingism were fully in possession of the government, the most disgraceful and harassing espionage, searches, and seizures would necessarily ensue, in violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the several States. This is evidenced by the proceedings of the His committee at the Roxbury school, which were in violation of State and United States constitutions; and it would not be long before such committees would be erecting similar scenes all over the country in our private dwelling-houses.

5. Because know-nothingism engenders imbecility and littleness of soul in our young men, by teaching them that patriotic deeds and intellectual qualifications go for nothing, but that the place of their birth is of chief importance. "You are proud of your country, but my country is prouder of me," said Alexander the Great. Though the former is

a commendable pride, the latter is most envenomed.

6. Because, for all the foregoing reasons, if know-nothing (falsely called Americanism) should become predominant, all the grandeur inspired by heroic actions, moral and intellectual worth, perfect religious equality, and the refuge and encouragement which our country offers to the noble soul fleeing from despotism, would dwindle down to a cowardly, baseless, unreasoning bigotry, and a spurious, brainless patriotism. P. J.

LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from San Francisco, says: Common day laborers here get \$3 per day wages; others get \$30 to \$50 per month, and a found. Servant woman can get \$30 to \$50 per month, according to capacity and worth. \$3 per dozen is even now the standard price for washing. A good dwelling house, lathed and plastered cannot be had, with every convenience for family, at \$50 per month. The range may be from \$25 to \$125 per month; or small tenements and lodging rooms for the poor at even lower rates. Stores that one year ago rented for \$1,000 per month, now be had for \$300—and all else in proportion.

RAIN IN THE WEST.—A letter from Boone county, Illinois, says that all the wagon houses along the railroads are full of grain, and many thousands of bushels are piled up in bags along the side of the track. Long trains of cars groan under the weight of grain with which they are loaded. The farmers plead with the buyers for more bags, and the buyers with the railroad for more cars. All the farmers have planted from one to thirty acres more than last year, and all now looks well for a heavy crop.

THE KNOW NOTHING NATIONAL CHAPLAIN.—Guess, if you can, reader, who the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, has elected as national chaplain, an Episcopalian, a Congregationalist. None of these, but a Universalist—that is, a Chaplain who holds that all souls will be saved—that the robber murderer will enter Heaven step by step with the humblest Christian! Surely this is a very convenient, and, in one respect, sensible movement on the part of the dark lanterns; for their Chaplain, so long as mere preaching is concerned, will soothe them all in the next world, no matter what they may do or omit to do in this. So we think that consistency required them to elect a Mormon Chaplain, since this is the only native religion—all others, Protestant and Catholic, being of "foreign" origin.—*Raleigh Standard.*

PLATFORM.—The Ohio State Council of Know Nothings, in session at Cleveland has just published its platform of principles.

We commend the following article to the formal consideration of the Southern "braggers."

"Slavery is local—not national; we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any slave State, or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of freedom and the American character, by the betrayal of the Missouri compromise and the introduction of slavery in Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise."

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat.
HON. KENNETH RAYNER.

If the almost universal testimony of newspaper correspondents and editors can be relied on, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner has lost caste by his present visit to Philadelphia—if their statements be true, so far as his future aspirations are concerned he had better have stayed at home and simply sent on his name. The fact seems to be generally conceded that the Hon. Kenneth has lately been pulled into discussions too large for his paucity of ideas, getting credit for being a very great man on very small capital, he has been pronounced at Philadelphia and has sunk considerably below his proper level. His original capital will be taken to pay the cost of protest.

The *Pennsylvanian* in commenting on the general intelligence and high bearing of the Southern delegation, acknowledges that it is forced to make an exception in

the case of Mr. Rayner, and remarks, that "he has lost ground woefully since his arrival in Philadelphia, and it is now generally conceded, that he is simply a Fourth of July orator, of the gingerbread, spruce-beer and stars and stripe quality." We heard an American gentleman of high literary ability, declare, that Mr. Rayner reminded him of a spruce-beer bottle which had just ejected its cork by the force of the gases within. It spluttered and foamed so long that it puzzled the mind to know how so small a vessel could hold so much froth. Chemistry alone will explain it, as decomposition is under its special laws."

Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Wednesday, May 2d.
Everything in Naples is, for the present, extinguished by one great fact—the eruption of Vesuvius. King, Ministers, and policemen, in their several spheres, are all scorched and shrivelled up into nothingness, I am disposed to think that a Neapolitan might wear a girdle round his waist, or a beard, or a wide-awake, so all absorbing is the eruption of Vesuvius. We have been expecting and longing for it for some time. The wells at Resina had been dried up. More than once since 1850, the mountain has thundered and smoked, and in the beginning of the year a portion of the crater fell in. Great numbers of strangers have, therefore, waited till very late in the season, in the hope of seeing this extraordinary spectacle, and have just taken their leave, when the mountain, as in "despetto," breaks out.

The principal guide, who is Cozzaling, reported on the morning of the 1st May that he had just ascended the mountain, and that on arriving at the summit there were a thousand reports as of cannon, and then was thrown up a discharge of red hot stones. The rain, and mist, and smoke, however, all mingled together, prevented a near approach or nearer observation, and we are, therefore, for the present, left to our unaided observations. During the whole of yesterday nothing was to be seen but smoke and clouds, which enveloped not only the mountain, but the whole coast, and then sweep away in immense volumes towards Capri. In the centre of the cloud, however, might be seen any sulphurous colored plain, which, by a shade difference in the color, and by the well-marked outline, indicated that it was not all smoke, but that lava was coming down.

As evening came on the heavens were in a bright glow, and the whole population flocked down to the mole of Lancia, to see the magnificent spectacle.—It was one of those undefined scenes which give the imagination full play.—The form of the mountain was indistinguishable; nothing was to be seen but clouds, smoke and fire. Up to the very zenith the sky was covered with large bulbous clouds black as ink, and fringed with white; underneath and half way down the mountain, everything was on fire, while right in the centre of it shot up a cone of black smoke. Still lower again dark clouds covered the mountain, having, too, as their centre-piece and contrast the river of lava which is running down towards Resina.

A few days since, I was exploring with the miners among the ruins, which still lie buried under the modern city. The neighboring mountain was rumbling and smoking, and referring the inhabitants, as it were, to the history of the past, but they took no notice of it, and I doubt whether they now do so, except to calculate the amount of profit it may bring to them; for an eruption of Vesuvius is to them as good as a fire to the London thieves. During the whole of last night there was a perfect procession of carriages towards Resina. I contented myself with remaining here for the first view; but probably shall go over to night and send you further details by Saturday's boat. The scene was rendered still grander by an eclipse of the moon, which took place about two hours and a half after midnight.—*London News.*

WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Orleans Crescent gives the following very flattering picture of the weather and crops in the Southwest:

"Copious rains have fallen every where throughout Louisiana, fertilizing the earth, gladdening the hearts of the husbandmen, and giving promise of future abundance. Although full crops are not to be expected, as a general thing, still our planters' labors and anxieties will not have been in vain.

"In Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, in fact almost everywhere throughout the South, we hear of copious showers. The newspapers come teeming to us with expressions of joy and congratulation, and the acclaim of thanksgiving swells upward in every direction. Well, we have good reason to be grateful. We have good news from most of the

tributaries of the Mississippi, at all times rising; the Onatchita is rising; the Arkansas is rising; White river is rising; and rains, heavy rains—which will fill the lakes, bayous, swamps, etc., at the fountain heads—are reported from all quarters of our lower country.

"In addition, we have rains in the city almost every day. Our cisterns are already filled; the cholera has about disappeared; and our supply of drinking water for the summer—the absence of which has been the sole cause of the cholera—has been secured. Therefore, we have little to ask for to maintain a lively trade during the summer months, except a continuance of navigation in our lower water courses, and a maintenance of the general health."

FREEMASONS IN TURKEY.

Although freemasonry has for more than thirty years been generally supposed to exist among the Mahomedans, and traces of it were found in Turkey by Russian officers after the campaign of 1829, yet they were too slight to prove the fact; and it is only within the last few years that it was satisfactorily demonstrated by a German freemason, travelling through Belgrade where he discovered a masonic lodge, to which he was invited, and where he received a hospitable reception. It appears now to be proved, beyond all doubt, that the Turkish brothers who exercise their masonic duties, under the name of Dervishes, are to all intents and purposes the same as our own order of freemasons, with but very little difference in their customs and making use of exactly the same signs, words and grips, to recognize each other. The Turkish freemasons appear to be in a more elevated state of civilization than is usual amongst the Orientals generally; their views of religion are far higher than those imposed by Islamism; they reject polygamy, contenting themselves with a single wife, and at the masonic banquets the woman appear unveiled—a striking proof of the mutual confidence the masonic brethren repose in each other. The Belgrade Lodge, called Alikotich, is composed of about 70 members. The master of the lodge, whose name is Djani Ismael Tsholak Mahamed Saede, is at the same time Grand Master of all the lodges in European Turkey, and is directly connected with all those of the whole Ottoman Empire, Arabia and Persia, in which latter the freemasons amount to more than fifty thousand members. In Constantinople there are no less than nine lodges, the most numerous and important of which is that of the dancing dervishes, called Sirkeshi Tecker. The Turkish freemasons wear as a symbol of the brotherhood besides a small brown shawl embroidered with mystical figures, a flat polished twelve cornered piece of white marble, with reddish brown spots, about two inches in diameter, suspended by a white silken cord round the neck. These spots represent the drops of blood and are symbolic of the death of Ali, the founder of the order in Turkey, who was barbarously put to death by the then Sultan for refusing to reveal the secrets. The above mentioned Djani Ismael, Grand Master of the lodge of Belgrade, a venerable Turk of the old school, is honorary member of the lodge of "Baldwin under the Linnetree," at Leipzig, several members of which lodge have received diplomas from the Alikotich at Belgrade.

London Daily News.

PIETY TESTED.

There once lived an old negro by the name of Cato, who was regarded very religious by every person who knew him, except his master, who had doubts as to his being truly pious. This old son of epony was often heard to pray for "de Lord to take poor old Cato out of dis world of trouble."

One evening, after his usual supplication was over, the master thought himself to test the old servant's piety, and accordingly proceeded, clandestinely, to the cabin in which he was comfortably seated, smoking his pipe, over bright glowing embers.

He gave three light taps on the door of his cabin, when the old negro raising his head in surprise and turning his face partly round, exclaimed, "who dah?" when the following dialogue took place:

Master.—The angel of the Lord is come for Cato.
Cato.—Dah who?
Master.—The angel of the Lord is come for Cato.
Cato.—(Raising his voice.) The Angel of the Lord is come for Cato.
Cato.—(In great fright.) Christ God! Cato aint bin here dis tree weeks gone!
Master.—Where's Cato gone?
Cato.—Cato gone to him wife house.

"Now, girls," said Mrs. Partington, the other day, to her deices, "you must get husbands as soon as possible or they'll be murdered." "Why so aunt?" "Why, I see by the papers that we've got almost fifteen thousand post offices, and nearly all on 'em dispatches a mail every day—the Lord have mercy on us poor widows," and the old lady stepped quickly to the looking glass to put on her new cap.

Letter from Mr. Toombs of Georgia.
BOSTON, Mass., June 6, 1855.

ago, in compliance with my promise, I wrote to you, giving my opinions of the new political organization, commonly known as "Know Nothings," or the American party. I did not learn until I reached Augusta, on my way here, that you had not received it. If it should yet come to hand, I wish you to publish it, as it was a much fuller and more carefully prepared exposition of my opinions than this letter can be. I shall embark to-day for Liverpool, and, for want of time, must confine myself to a very brief statement, rather than an argument on the subject.

My first objection to the new party is one independent of its principles. I am opposed to it because it is a secret political society. Society has a right to know the men, and the principles, and the policy of the men, who seek to direct its affairs and control its destiny. Publicity is the life blood of a representative republic. Without it, public liberty must soon perish, and no necessity, short of that which would justify revolution, can justify the surrender of this great security of popular government. All party associations are constantly liable to be used by the cunning, the unprincipled and enterprising members, for the promotion of personal objects rather than the public interests, and it needs no argument to prove that secrecy greatly increases the tendency and facilitates the accomplishment of such unworthy ends. "Secrecy is the natural covering of fraud, the natural ally of error and the enemy of truth. The patriots who framed our constitution gave it a fatal blow, by provisions which secure the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

The objection to the new party derives additional force from the obligation which is said to be imposed upon the applicant for admission, that he will carry out its decrees whether his judgment approves them or not. If this be true, it is a surrender of the dearest rights of freedom, and is a crime against society.

My next objection to the American party is, that it proposes, in some way, to invade the rights of conscience, or to call men in question for the free exercise thereof. I am opposed to all religious tests of every sort and for every purpose. Our constitution protects us against the putting of such tests upon the statute book, but the principle is founded on truth and justice, and ought to be the rule of the individual action, as well as of the public conduct of every citizen. Centuries of unavailing persecution taught our fathers the folly, as well as the wickedness, of attempting to control men's consciences by penal statutes, of civil disabilities; they, therefore, put the sting of disability into the temptation to disgrace our statute book with this sort of legislation. We will defeat their noble objects, in part at least, by enacting a different rule in the exercise of our political rights.

It is charged that the Roman Catholic policy is cruel, intolerant and despotic. The charge is not wholly unfounded. If it be true, it is greatly to be condemned and deplored, and above all things, we should avoid imitating their vices, and thereby justly subjecting ourselves to this great condemnation. We can neither conquer nor eradicate the views of Romanism, whatever they may be, by imitating them, or by persecution. The world has tried these remedies for centuries past, and tried them in vain. Let us rather oppose her cruelty with kindness, her intolerance with free toleration, (in substance as well as form), her despotism with freedom, and then we may reasonably look for different and better results.

The moment that the simple, yet sublime truth, got itself acknowledged by our government, that the citizen is responsible to State for his civil conduct, but to God only for his religious faith, the unholy bonds which unite the church to the State were broken, persecution for conscience sake became impossible here, and religious toleration entered upon its career of universal dominion. Its great triumph was to strike the fetters from the consciences of the Irish Roman Catholics. It has begun a similar good work for the Protestants in Spain and Sardinia, and for the Greek in Turkey, and it will go on, "conquering and to conquer," until the demon of persecution—blind, deaf and stupid—shall have no more abiding place upon the face of the earth.

The naturalization laws are greatly complained of by the American party. I think them founded on just principles, and are, in the main, wise and good laws. To naturalize an intelligent foreigner of good moral character, and attached to free government, and the principles of our constitution, and who has resided among us long enough to test those qualifications, is a great benefit to the State, as well as to the individual who receives the high privilege. These are the conditions and safeguards which our laws seek to throw around the right of citizenship. These laws are, no doubt, frequently violated, they are, doubtless, imperfect and do not fully effect the objects intended by them.

Let all proper additions and amendments necessary to carry out these objects be administered, and these things can be done without the aid of secret societies.

There is another objection to this party which should put it under the ban of Southern opinion. We have had a great struggle for the last six years upon an intensely exciting sectional issue. This issue has been settled by the wisdom of the representatives of the people. This issue found its solution in the legislation of 1850 and 1854. The peace and safety of the republic demand that this legislation should not only be undisturbed, but vigorously upheld by the nation. The American party in the North, whenever it has had power, has shown the most vigorous hostility to this legislation. The Know Nothings of Massachusetts have attempted to nullify it, and have shown a total disregard of their public oaths, and, therefore, are wholly incapable of giving any pledge, open or secret, that a man of honesty ought to accept. Political association with these men is moral complicity with their crimes.

The true policy of the South is to unite; to lay aside all party divisions; Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings should come together, and combine for the common safety. If we are wise enough to do this, to present one unbroken column of fifteen States united for the preservation of their own rights, the constitution and the Union, and to uphold and support that noble band of patriots, at the North, who have stood for the constitution, and the rights against tempest of fanaticism, folly and treason which has assailed them, we shall succeed. We shall then have conquered a peace which will not invite further aggression. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TOOMBS.

From the Boston Telegraph—Know Nothing. SENTIMENTS OF THE ABOLITION PRESS.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Know-Nothing have failed to make any impression among the voters of Virginia, and will have to abandon at once and without reserve all hopes of carrying that State at the Presidential election. They may talk about success "next time," but such talk is all idle and nonsensical. The battle, so far, as regards Virginia, is fought and lost. Nor is there any better chance for them in the other slaveholding States. They cannot carry any more of them than the Whig party was accustomed to carry, and probably not so many.

The old true Democratic party springs into full life and vigor. It has, by the passage of the Nebraska bill, and its failure to condemn the Missouri invasion, retained the confidence with the slaveholders here for so long time reposed in it; and it is useless for any party, at least any new and untried party, to attempt to deprive it of this confidence. In any contest for slaveholding support, the Democratic party will outbid any other party in the country, and it is all folly for any competitor to enter the list with it. If it is to be beaten in 1856, it will be beaten by a party which shall represent northern opinions and wants.

PATRIOTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eight were born in foreign countries, viz. Burton Ginnett, Robert Morris, England; James Smith, George Taylor, Mathew Thornton, Ireland; John Witherspoon, James Wilson, Scotland; Francis Lewis, Wales. Of the major generals, eleven were foreigners: William R. Davis, William Montrie, England; Wm Croghan, John James, Richard Montgomery, Ireland; Kosciuszko, Poland; Charles Lee, Wales; Arthur St. Clair, Scotland. Of the brigadier generals employed on the American side in the revolution, three were foreigners: Horatio Gates, England; Count Pulaski, Poland; Hugh Mercer, Scotland. James Christie a captain in the army, was born in Scotland. Of the navy, Paul Jones was born in Scotland, and John Barry in Ireland. Albert Gallatin was born in Switzerland, and Alexander Hamilton in the West Indies.

Such is the foreign catalogue of American patriots. Is it not a proud one? Albany Argus.

It is certainly something remarkable to see snow falling in June, yet it actually did happen here on the 4th inst. Several large flakes were seen to fall by a number of persons, and they continued to come down for probably half an hour. They fell however very sparsely, not a March gust by any means but a stray flake might be seen every minute or two falling on the ground. There have been several frosts lately which have materially damaged the crops, though their appearance generally is tolerably good.

Mr. [Va] Torrent.

KENTUCKY.—Hon. Chas. Morehead has been nominated as the know-nothing candidate for Gov. of Kentucky.—Fay, Carolinian.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.



In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

SALISBURY.

Friday Morning, June 22, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS.
HON. BURTON CRAIG.
OF ROWAN.

The Hon. BURTON CRAIG, will address the people at the muster and tax paying at Mr. Thomas Woods, in this county on to-day (Friday 22d inst.).

He will be in Concord next week, it being the week of the extra term of the Superior Court for Calmar.

We learn that the Rev. J. J. Briggs of Greensborough, will deliver the annual oration before the two Literary Societies at Davidson College, at the approaching commencement, the 8th of August next.

It will be seen by reference to the account of the railroad meeting held in this place, which we publish to-day, that the people of Salisbury are fully aroused to the importance of the Western Extension. We understand the committee appointed for that purpose have called upon the most of our citizens to solicit subscriptions, and have met with the most flattering success. We cannot believe that the people of Western North Carolina will be guilty of the gross folly and infatuation of throwing away the present golden opportunity of securing this great work. The people are not willing to subscribe one dollar to the State's road, then we say they do not serve the road and ought not to have it. \$50,000 for Salisbury.

KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE IN THIS DISTRICT.

After a long incubation, Col. Samue N. Stowe of Gaston Co., has at length hatched out as the Know Nothing Candidate in this District, in opposition to Mr. Craig. We confess we were very incredulous of the truth of the report to that effect, until his name was hoisted at the head of every Know Nothing paper of the district, by the Watchman, which still clings to its first error. Mr. H. W. Guion, "Verily my neighbor say 'Solitary and alone I put this ball in motion.'"

Mr. Craig and Col. Stowe, has met several times, and on each occasion, they have been markedly pleasant together. The latter understands Mr. Craig's course in Congress to the fullest extent. The only difference between them is that Col. Stowe professes to be a Know Nothing. But when asked to explain, does not go the entire length of Sam. He is not, as we understand, in favor of the 21 years residence of foreigners before they are to be naturalized, but that five years would do if the naturalization law were strictly enforced. In truth we understand that Mr. Craig touches up the Col. so that he is really in his good humor; way that there are strong hopes entertained by Mr. Craig's friends that the Col. will finally vote for him. We understand that Col. Stowe has heretofore been a sound and reliable democrat, and we are truly sorry that he has permitted himself to be placed in such a false position. As to Mr. Craig's election we believe not even the deluded followers of Sam. profess to doubt, always saving and excepting one two or three real cases in and about this district and Calmar town.

GEN. C. R. JONES.

We publish with pleasure the following letter from this sterling Democrat, which will do to counter the miserable falsehood circulated by the Know Nothings, that he is their candidate for Congress in the sixth District:

WILLIAMSBURG, IREDELL CO., N. C., June 15, 1855.

Editors "Republican Banner."

GENTLEMEN—I have learned with regret that a report is in circulation in this [sixth] Congressional District, that I am the "Know Nothing" candidate for Congress. Will you permit me through the columns of your paper to contradict the report, as there is no foundation for such rumor. I am not only, not a candidate of the "Know Nothing" order, but, on the contrary will give to the candidate of the Democratic party my hearty support and official co-operation. Believing as I do, the principles of the Democratic party contain those conservative elements which must eventually preserve the constitution in its purity and perpetuate the union of the States, I feel it my duty from principle, conscience and love of country to sustain the principles of the party, as I have done for the past twenty years, to the best of my humble abilities. It is to pure Democratic Republican principles that we must look for the salvation of our country.

I regard Franklin Pierce the present Democratic President of the United States as one of the purest men that has ever filled that high and responsible position, and I can but approve the prominent measures of his Administration, which I fully believe has saved the

country from much trouble and confusion, not only for the time being, but for time to come. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your Obedt. Serv't,
CHARLES R. JONES.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

There was a public meeting of citizens held in the Courthouse, the 13th inst., called together on short notice, to take under consideration the Western Rail Road extension scheme. When the meeting was duly organized, the Chairman called upon his Honor Judge ELLIS, to set forth the objects of the meeting. The call was answered, and the duty performed in a most happy and masterly manner. The address of his Honor occupied about half an hour; and it was listened to with the profoundest attention, and electric applause.

On call being made, the Hon. N. BOYDEN also addressed the meeting with his usual ability. His remarks were of a common sense and practical nature, and addressed to the experience and judgment of men; and were received by an audience which evinced a just appreciation of the subjects touched upon.

Hon. B. CRAIG and D. COLEMAN, Esq., each responded to a call made upon them, in words appropriate and wise.

On motion of Judge ELLIS, the Chairman was instructed to appoint 200 delegates to represent Rowan in the Rail Road meeting to be held at Statesville on the 4th July.

On motion of Wm. MURPHY, a committee of ten for the town of Salisbury, was appointed to solicit subscriptions of Stock to the Western road; and that every man of said committee should feel himself under obligation to obtain not less than \$5,000 each.

Committee.—Hons. J. W. ELLIS and N. Boyden, Messrs. A. Henderson, Wm. Murphy, H. C. Simonton, B. B. Roberts and T. L. Cowan; John I. Shaver, D. A. Davis and James E. Kerr, Esqrs.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of ten be also appointed to solicit subscriptions in the county at large.

Committee.—Col. J. F. McCorkle, Robert Harris, Dr. J. F. Foard, Dr. Sam'l Rankin, Charles L. Partee, Osborne G. Foard, Esqrs. Dr. J. G. Ramsay, James Cowan; Dr. D. B. Wood and Thomas Locke.

On motion the Chairman of this meeting was added to the committee; and on further motion this committee was advised to hold a meeting at some convenient place as early as practicable.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again on next Tuesday evening, to report progress and to adopt other measures that may be deemed necessary to the success of the enterprise.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

J. J. BRUNER, Secretary.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A Meeting of the citizens was held at the Court House on Tuesday night the 19th inst., and was organized by calling D. A. Davis, to the Chair, and appointing J. R. Vogler Secretary. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in the town of Salisbury, although not able to make a full report in regard to the amount subscribed, reported progress, and stated that they were much encouraged by the spirit manifested towards the road in the town of Salisbury.

The Meeting was addressed in an eloquent and appropriate manner by Judge Ellis, Hon. N. Boyden, Thomas T. Cowan, Esq., and others.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to the rail road meeting to be held in Statesville on the 4th July:

Thos. L. Cowan, Hon. D. F. Caldwell, N. Boyden, John W. Ellis, Burton Craig, Michl. Brown, John I. Shaver, Wm. Murphy, Chas. F. Fisher, Joel H. Jenkins, B. B. Roberts, Jno. M. Coffin, Jos. F. Chambers, Arch. Henderson, A. H. Caldwell, John McRorie, H. L. Roberts, J. J. Bruner, J. F. Bell, J. C. Cannon, G. A. Miller, S. W. James, Dr. Sill, H. H. Beard, M. Richwine, Saml. R. Harrison, Jesse H. Howard, T. J. Merony, Calvin S. Brown, Jno. D. Brown, H. C. Simonton, J. J. Sumner, H. M. Nesbitt, M. Whitehead Jesse Rankin, R. F. Frayley, Thos. E. Brown W. J. Plumer, Thos. T. Maxwell, Jas. H. Ennis, Robt. Kyle, G. M. Jones, E. Myers, James Murphy, Robt. Murphy, Andrew Murphy, W. H. Hubbard, W. Overman, W. Rowzie, Jno. M. Hurah, Jas. Hurah, J. S. McCubbins, Jno. A. Boyden, J. G. Cairns, T. S. Garnett, W. B. Grant, T. J. Sumner, Jas. E. Kerr, N. Fleming, W. H. Smith, H. A. Senty, James B. Beard, Wm. J. Mills, Caleb Klutts, Saml. Reeves, Chas. L. Torrence, Wm. Locke, Geo. R. Johnson, J. H. Coffman, Jno. Rice, Jno. C. Miller, S. S. H. Trot, Jas. G. Ramsey, Dr. B. Kridler, Dr. D. B. Wood, W. P. Burke, T. C. Graham, W. P. Graham, O. G. Foard, E. D. Austin, Jno. F. Foard, Robt. Harris, James Cowan, Saml. Rankin, Jno. F. McCorkle, Jas. N. Campbell,

Moses L. Holmes, R. J. Holmes, Ephm. Mauney, Volantine Mauney, Mary Saylla, David Lantz, J. J. Graham, J. M. Graham, J. D. Graham, Sam. Hart, Jno. L. Hendrick, Miles Aray, David Barringer, W. H. Walton, Levi Trexler, Esq., C. A. Rose, Henry Miller, H. Gonger, Jno. L. Graham, A. M. Goodman, A. J. Mock, Jas. Slater, J. D. Ramsey, Jno. A. Weirman, Wm. R. Wilson, Benj. Julian, Jas. C. Caldwell, A. W. Buis, Arch. S. Brown, Jacob N. Barnhart, W. W. Haynes, Obadiah Woodson, F. E. Shober, Wilson Williams, Robt. Ellis, Dr. A. T. Powe, Dr. Charles T. Powe, Moses L. Brown, Jno. M. Cowan, Abel Cowan, J. Franklin Barber, Thos. Barber, Jr., Robt. Barber, Thos. C. Hyde, Thos. Barber, son, Jeremiah Barringer, Alex. Brown, Michl. Goodman, Jacob F. Goodman, Jno. Leazer, J. F. Jamison, James Neil, Jno. C. Gillespie, F. S. Neely, W. S. Macay, Cathley Rice, R. M. Roseborough, James Kerr, J. Giles, Fleming, David Fleming, Jas. Watson, Andrew Gray, J. G. Culbertson, Jacob Kridler, Sam. Luckey, Wm. Luckey, Dr. F. N. Luckey, Jno. Carson, Jno. Carson, Benj. Sumner, Joseph A. Hawkins, Julius A. Neely, Jonathon Armstrong, R. W. Griffith, J. D. Johnson, Jno. W. Steele, Jacob Hughey, D. M. Crenshaw, Christopher Graham, Christopher Lyerly, Geo. Gheen, Abner Elliott, Wm. H. Kridler, Meshach Pinkston, Jr., Joseph Burris, James Graham, Jr., John Graham, Jno. Turner, Wm. A. Luckey, Dr. Saml. Kerr, Dr. A. M. Henderson, J. C. McConaughy, Jno. McConaughy, Jno. R. Graham, Dan. Wood, Thos. T. Locke, Jas. B. Gibson, Chas. L. Partee, M. S. McKenzie, Rich. Harris, Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, Hamilton C. Jones, J. Martin Jones, Paul A. Sifford, E. E. Phillips, Geo. Rendleman, Caleb Hellig, Paul, Hellig, Jac. C. Barnhardt.

On motion this meeting adjourned to meet again next Tuesday night.
D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.
J. R. VOGLER, Secretary.

The Washington Star, speaking of the unfairness resorted to by the know-nothings of that city to carry the late Municipal election, says:

"In the First Ward 37 votes were illegally received on the Know-Nothing side, and 65 legal votes were rejected on the anti-Know Nothing sides."

In the Second Ward about 66 legal votes were rejected.

In the Third Ward 44 legal votes were rejected, and the election was conducted so as to defraud some 150 anti-Know Nothing voters of their rights, by apparent intentional delay in the reception of votes and the decision of questions arising, so that at 7 o'clock p. m. should arrive with a large number of anti-Know Nothings—about 150—still in the line and clamorous to have their ballots taken; the Know Nothings, in accordance with the pre-arranged plot, having voted early, so that by act of closing the polls with voters still waiting to put in their ballots, the Know Nothing candidates might not lose votes.

In the Fourth Ward, about 150 legal voters were refused their rights.

In the Fifth Ward about 50.

In the Sixth about as many.

In the Seventh Ward about 150 were so defrauded out of their rights.

When we speak above of legal voters who were refused their rights, we refer only to such voters as have been declared good by the appellate authority, the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia."

The Star further states that some 12 suits have been commenced by persons deprived of their right to vote, against those so depriving them, and that 200 more such suits are about to be instituted.

What Should the South Do?

He must be very blind, or strangely perverse, who does not perceive in the movements in almost all the free States, but especially in the recent rebellions and treasonable proceedings in Massachusetts, much cause for the most gloomy forebodings for the South. It is no longer disguised that a determined stand is not only to be made against the constitutional extension of slavery, but an open resistance to the laws which recognize its existence, and are intended to secure the rights of the South therein, is to be commenced, and we suppose, carried out to the bitter end. By a most alarming unanimity, the Legislature of Massachusetts has defiantly and determinedly arrayed itself against the National Government—has nullified the laws of Congress and has openly proclaimed the inflexible resolution of that State to wage undying opposition, not to slavery in the abstract, or in new territories, or in localities not at present within the limits of jurisdiction of our laws, but to slavery everywhere, and under all circumstances, whether in the case of a fugitive from labor, in the District of Columbia, or in any State wherein the institution now exists.

Already the enemies of the South boast that in the next Congress they will have everything their own way in the popular branch; and although that will not enable them to accomplish much mischief, a faithful Senate and an honest executive standing between them and their purposes, yet in the present frame of the popular mind in the free States, it is to be feared that a dangerous increase of power and influence will be given to the enemies of the peace, happiness and union of our country by this evil supremacy in one branch of the National Government. On this account, as well as for many other powerful reasons, we have seen with mortification and alarm many influential Southern journals, within the last few months, indulge in the greatest exultation over the defeat of the Northern Democratic party, although they cannot, indeed

dare not deny, that in every instance where this has been accomplished, it has been accompanied and followed by an increased accession of power to the abolition party.

In hitherto faithful Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire and Maine, the defeats of the Democratic party have been signalized in every instance by the elevation of the deadliest enemies of the South to power, and where elections for Senators of the United States have been held in such States, in no single instance has a man been chosen whose sentiments were known to be in favor of the constitutional guarantees of the rights of the South.—How any of our cotemporaries in this section of the Union can therefore exult over such results, or advocate the election of men whose sympathies, if not principles, are in accordance with those of the Northern men, to whom we are alluding, surpasses our comprehension, as it must the comprehension of every one who contemplates the present aspect of public affairs with an eye undimmed by party prejudice, or vision undisturbed by the operation of faction.

We are not of those journalists who, claiming for the Northern Democratic party the credit to which it is undoubtedly entitled for its faithful adherence to the requirements of the constitution, assert that all its members are tainted by the anti-slavery heresy. 'We are satisfied, is not the case, indeed, we are well convinced that throughout the entire free States there is but one opinion on the question, the abstract question of slavery—and that is irreconcilable opposition to it; but we contend that there is no party in the free States, nor in our opinion can there ever be a party in them, save the Democratic, whose basis of organization, should it aim at the possession of place and power, can be otherwise than anti slavery. Clearly understanding, and with keen sagacity observing this, the anti-slavery party of the free States has heretofore ever been bitterly hostile to adopted citizens, masoch as they, with rare exceptions, uniformly act with the great Democratic party, and are the most earnest supporters of its principles.

To detach them from that party has then for a number of years past been the constant study of the leaders of the abolition fanaticism, and with the latter, no doubt, originated the secret order which now aims at the overthrow of their personal and electoral rights, and with them the overthrow of Southern institutions.—To a certain extent they have been momentarily successful, in arraying a number of adopted citizens against their old party organization, and to that extent have undoubtedly been the gainers; still the strength they may have for the last few months acquired in this way, is not likely long to endure in presence of the emphatic condemnation of their treason and machinations, which we have good reason for believing Virginia has already pronounced.

In view of all these movements, it appears to us most desirable that immediate State action, irrespective of party as well as by party, should be taken to meet the hostile attitude assumed by Massachusetts towards the Union, so that one uniform and decided course of conduct shall animate the South in tendering to the Federal Government its moral and physical support in any emergency that may arise. Should Massachusetts madly array herself against the national government, as her Legislature appeared determined she should do, the time to provide such a contingency is not when it occurs, but now; and we therefore earnestly invite the attention of our fellow-citizens of our own Louisiana to take the initiative in a matter which so deeply effects the permanency of our institutions and the durability of the Union.—New Orleans True Delta.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROOSA.

The Rev. C. N. Righter, at Constantinople, writes to the New York Observer: "From Broosa we have the most frightful details. Shocks continued all night, and the inhabitants fled from their houses to take refuge in tents. The greater part of the buildings that withstood the first earthquake were destroyed by this. Fire broke out in four districts, and four hundred and fifty victims perished. The shocks are still repeated every hour, with more or less violence. The whole city numbering 100,000 is deserted. The fountains of drinking water have been cut off, and heated water is flowing in the streets. Mount Olympus, nearby, gives forth a hissing noise, and at intervals fearful explosions like the sound of many thunders. The ancient tombs of the sultans on the mountain side have been rent asunder, and precipitated below. The house of Abdel Kader, French prisoner of war, has been destroyed, and he in great dejection is encamped under a tent upon the plain. All the European population and many of the Protestant Armenians have fled to Constantinople. The poor who have no means of escape are in great distress. The Sultan has generously given 500,000 piastres, or \$15,000, for their relief, and despatched several steamers to convey them to the Capital. Mussulmen, Christians and Jews are alike taken board the imperial steamers. "Thus this most beautiful and flourishing city of the Turkish Empire is now a scene of utter desolation and distress."

Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

New York, June 13.—The steamer Atlantic arrived to-day at noon, with dates to the 2nd, and 102 passengers.

Since the arrival of the last steamer three distinct and triumphant successes have attended the allied armies.

Firstly. The French in several sanguine conflicts, lasting the whole night of the 22d and nearly the entire day of the 23d, took and maintained a most important position of defence on Place d'Armes before Sebastopol. About 8,000 Russians were killed and wounded; mostly at the point of the bayonet.

Secondly. The Allies made a rapid advance and seized and retained the Russian lines on Tchernomer, with but little loss, causing the Russians to retreat to the hills.

Thirdly. The Allied forces, by a secret expedition, obtained easy possession of Kertsch, and also command of the sea of Azoff, in which there are now fourteen steamers belonging to the allied armies.

The Russians, on the approach of the Allies, blew up their forts and burned four steamers and at least thirty transport vessels, containing about half a million sacks of bread-stuff.

Another account says, the French have driven the Russians from the strong position of defence before Sebastopol. It was a most sanguinary affair. The place was defended by nearly the whole garrison. The total losses on both sides, in killed and wounded, is set down at about 8,000. The French retained the position gained.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs at 10 p. m., on the 25th, as follows:

To-day we have occupied the line on Tchernomer. The enemy were not in force. They offered but little resistance, and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works captured on the 23d.

It was rumored at Paris that Pelissier had attacked and routed Laprand's force. Cranrobert is reported as wounded, and an other general killed.

Lord Raglan telegraphed as follows:

This day, the 27th, we are complete masters of the sea of Azoff, without casualty. Our troops landed at Kertsch on the 24th. Her Majesty's birth day. The enemy fled precipitately, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits and destroying the steamers. Some vessels, and about fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the allies.

Lord Raglan further telegraphed on the 25th: Gen. Sir Geo. Brown reached Yerkull, having, on the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell, and minnie balls were manufactured by the enemy.

A despatch from Raglan written 30th says: Admiral Sagon announces the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers, and large depots of corn.

The Allied ships have succeeded in blowing up the magazines at Arabat, destroying about 100 merchant vessels. Only one Russian steamship in the Azoff.

A French account says the Russians have burned 30 transport and 4 steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour.

Fourteen Allied steamers have entered the Azoff. The Garrison at Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kertsch, and the capture, therefore, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is reported that the Austrian proposition have been temporarily negotiated by England and France.

The very latest from the Baltic was received at London on Saturday morning, bearing date from M. d. May 25. It is to the effect that the steamer Driver, (which was sent there to serve vessels lying in the Baltic ports with official notice of a blockade) found among other American vessels the ship Sumner Appleton of Boston, which was armed with a warning to clear out in six days.

A day or two afterwards, while out cruising, the Driver fell in with the Appleton, and sent an officer on board of her to examine her papers. These were found all in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the Appleton's bills of lading. To this the American captain objected and began to make difficulties, when the English officer insisted.

It turned out that the Appleton had just landed at some Baltic port about 50,000 bales and 10,000 barrels, besides about 800 bales of cotton as the ostensible part of the ship's cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband was found.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £117,565 sterling.

A despatch from Madrid states that the Cortes had granted extraordinary powers to the demand of the government, by a vote of 124 to 49.

Letters from Bombay to the 30th of April state that an important and powerful expedition, consisting of 15,000 men and an extensive fleet, had already proceeded to the Persian Gulf to commence offensive operations against the Shah of Persia.

The Vienna papers publish a Consular letter from Varna according to which a number of the Allied troops had landed at Kertsch, under Gen. Brown, some say about 20,000 or 25,000 men.

English funds opened on Friday, with a further decline and slight reaction, but a gradual recovery took place, and the market closed with renewed firmness. There was a decided improvement in the afternoon, which was

mainly attributable to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied squadron in the Sea of Azoff coupled with a report that the Grand Duke Constantine, had resigned his position as Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy; and that the peace party were in the ascendant at St. Petersburg.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

It is rumored that France and England decline taking any further part in the Conference at Vienna.

It is also rumored that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men for the Allies.

COMMERCIAL.

Baring & Brothers quote Consols for money at 92 1/2 a 92 3/4; on account at 93 to 93 1/8.

Others quote Consols at 92 7/8. Money abundant.

Cotton advanced a half penny, and market much excited. Sales of the week 150,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and provisions better.

From the Asheville News.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE!

We publish below the withdrawal from the Know Nothings of Dr. J. S. T. Baird, the Clerk of our Superior Court. Dr. Baird is and always has been a Democrat.

The fact that his name has been freely used to induce other Democrats to join the order, has caused him to make his withdrawal public.

Other gentlemen of standing and respectability, who have been imposed upon by the order, are, we understand, about to leave this dangerous association.

Mr. Editor—Some three or four months since, when the subject of Know Nothingism was first discussed in this community, and the organization was first introduced into this district, I was very strongly solicited by a friend in whom I had the most implicit confidence, to unite with the new order. Upon a slight examination the avowed principles of the organization would be pretty generally sanctioned by most men, and of some of them I still approve. Without much deliberation I therefore joined the order. I soon found, however, that the practices of the new party did not conform to their professions. Those who control the order did not, as they enjoined upon me when I entered it, lay down their old party preferences and their old animosities, and they cannot complain of me if I publicly express the belief that so far as I am concerned I can better carry out those of their principles which have any value at all, and still stand upon the Republican Democratic platform where I have ever stood, than I could were I to remain connected with this new section of the old Federal party. If I had remained in the organization I would have been bound to vote for a man in the present Congressional election for whom I would not have voted under any other circumstances. Or failing to vote for him, I would have incurred the penalty prescribed by the laws of the order. I wish to reserve to myself the right to vote as I please in any and all elections, without giving to any man or set of men the right to question me for so doing.

For these and various other reasons which are satisfactory to myself, I have withdrawn from the self-styled American Party. I take this method, therefore, of saying to my friends and to all whom it may concern, that I hereby renounce all further connection with the said party, and that I am no longer in any way connected with it.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

Asheville, June 11, 1855.

An unceremonious Adjournment of Court.—On Tuesday last, just before 1 o'clock, while our County Court was in Session, the weight cord of the Clock in the Cupola of the Court House broke, letting the weight fall with a tremendous crash into the Jury Room, immediately above the Court. In a moment magistrates, lawyers, clerks, jurors, witnesses, and all, were soon "promiscuously leaving," rushing pell mell into the street, in the utmost consternation, not taking, of course, the time to notify the cryer to make his usual proclamation of "Oh yes." There were some scared folks about there on Tuesday we rather guess.

New Bern News.

We learn that after the speech of Hon. John Kerr, at Graham, Alamance county, about twenty-five persons withdrew from the know-nothing council at that place. The indications in that quarter are that Mr. Kerr will be re-elected by a large majority over his know-nothing competitor.—Fag. Carolinian

Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF NORTH STATE LODGE No. 26, I. O. O. F. Salisbury June 19th, 1855.

Whereas, the members of North State Lodge, No. 26, have learned with deep regret, the death of P. G. A. F. Sharp, and being desirous of showing our respect and esteem for him as a very worthy efficient Odd Fellow, and upright honest man, Therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize, in our benevolent the hand of him who wisely rule and Governeth all things, and low in humble submission to his will, we must give expression to our grief at the loss of one, dearly beloved by our order, and drop a tear to his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to his Father and friends, the condolence and sympathy of this Lodge, of which he was a member and an ornament, and that we will wear the usual badge of Mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the presiding Officers of North State Lodge, and forwarded to the family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the News papers of the Town be requested to publish the foregoing resolutions. J. J. BELL, N. G.

From the South Carolina News. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Defeat of Santa Anna. NEW ORLEANS, June 18. A letter from the city of Mexico, dated the 5th, states that Santa Anna had not been compelled to fall back on Morelia.

THE CHOLERA.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18. The deaths from cholera last week were but 70, and the disease is considered at an end.

New Orleans Market. NEW ORLEANS, June 18. Cotton is firm. Sales of 2,000 bales. Flour dull at \$9. White corn 95 cents.

MARRIAGE.

Married, in Concord N. C., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. James E. Morrison, Mr. JAMES N. BROWN, and Miss MARTHA E. daughter of Col. John O. Wallace.

DEATHS.

Died, in this County, June 9th, Mrs. POLLY, consort of Mr. Elisha Holsinger, in the 54th year of her age. The deceased stood in regular communion with the E. Luth. Church, and adorned her Christian profession by a very consistent life. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn over their irreparable loss.

Died, in this County, June 12, Mrs. ELENORA, consort of Mr. Paul Holsinger, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was a regular communicant of the E. Luth. Church, and adorned her Christian profession by a very consistent life. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn over their irreparable loss.

Died, in this County, June 12, Mrs. ELENORA, consort of Mr. Paul Holsinger, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was a regular communicant of the E. Luth. Church, and adorned her Christian profession by a very consistent life. She has left a husband and seven children to mourn over their irreparable loss.

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PETERSBURG MARKET.

TOBACCO.—Long, from 5 1/2 a 5 7/8 (shipping) 5 a 5 1/2; low manufacturing 4 1/2 a 5 1/8.

WHEAT.—Common to fair 1 7/8 a 2 1/8; good to extra 2 1/8 a 2 3/4.

COTTON.—We continue to quote Cotton at 9 1/2 a 10.

CORNER SEED.—Market well supplied at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4.

CORN.—Small lots \$1.00 per bushel of 56 lbs. Flour—Country brand superfine, \$13.00; Family, \$14.

SHOES.—Shirts 35c per bushel. Shipstuffs 40c.

STILES of black at 75c per bushel.

HAY.—The market is well supplied with but little doing. Holders are firm at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

BAKES.—Virginia hog round 11 a 12c; Western side 9 1/2 to 10 1/2.

PORK.—Remains steady at 7c, with a light business. The weather being unfavorable.

LARD.—Virginia in kegs 12 1/2 to 10c; barrels 11 1/2 to 12.

CHEESE.—Scarc and held at 12 1/2 to 14c.

GRAN.—The stocks are small. We continue to quote Provision at \$5.00 per ton of 2000 lbs.

SALT.—Liverpool \$12 in store; Gr. Alum 1 50.

NORFOLK MARKET June 11 1855.

BEAN Hog round 11 a 11 1/2; Southfield Hams, 14; Middle 10 a 11; Western 9 a 9 1/2; Western Shoulders, 9 a 9 1/2; Butter, Glades, per lb. 31 a 32; Glades 31 a 32; Corn, White per bush. 0 a 1 1/4; Yellow 1 1/4 a 1 1/2; Mixed 1 1/2 a 1 3/4.

COTTON, per lb. 11 1/2; Flour, Family, per bbl. 13 1/2.

Extra 11 1/2 a 12; Superfine 0 a 1 1/2; Fine 9 a 10.

Fish, Mackere, No 1 20; do No 2 11 do No 3 5 a 6; Salted, No 1 per lb. 11 1/2 a 12.

West Indies per sack, 25; Orleans 34; Salt, Liv. 1 3/8 a 1 1/2; White per bush. 2 50 a 3 00; Red 2 25 a 2 50.

COLUMBIA MARKET.—June 18, 1855.

COTTON.—The sale of the week took up 900 bales, and showed quite an improvement in the market.

Ordinary 10 1/2 a 11; middling 11 a 11 1/2; good middling 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; and choice 12 1/2.

BAKES.—The bacon market has been quiet, but steadily, since our date of our last report, and we therefore continue to quote 10 1/2 a 10 3/4 for hog round, sides 10 1/2; and hams 12 a 13 cts. per pound, according to quality.

CORN.—The corn market has also been quiet during the week, and consequently we cannot change our quotations of 12 1/2 a 13 cts. per bushel of 56 lbs.

OATS.—Oats are dull, and but little demand for them; we quote nominal 60 to 65 cts. per bushel.

WHEAT.—We have no change to notice in the price of wheat, which still commands our quotations of 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 cts. per bushel.

FLOUR.—There has been an active demand for this article during the whole of the week, and as the article has become somewhat scarce, prices are steadily rising. We now quote 99 a 99 1/2 for common to good brands. Fine family flour 10 1/2 a 10 3/4 per barrel. Stock flour 11 1/2 a 12 1/2, according to quality.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for private sale, the Plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Davie County, on the waters of the North Yalkin River, adjoining the lands of John Hall, (11 P. Perry), William House and others, containing about 30 Acres;

about 25 acres of which is under cultivation. The plantation is a convenient and fertile soil, as to make two good small farms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Jerusalem, P. O., Davie Co., N. C.

Terms made by the purchaser, on securing the purchase money.

J. W. HODGE June 20th 1855.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

I have a valuable tract of land in the County of Rowan, N. C., situated on the North Yalkin River, adjoining the lands of John Hall, (11 P. Perry), William House and others, containing about 30 Acres;

about 25 acres of which is under cultivation. The plantation is a convenient and fertile soil, as to make two good small farms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Jerusalem, P. O., Davie Co., N. C.

Terms made by the purchaser, on securing the purchase money.

J. W. HODGE June 20th 1855.

SCHOOL.

THE next term of New Institute School will begin on the 4th Wednesday in July, (25th of July).

Preparations have been made for the School, on a scale commensurate with the demands of Western Carolina. Spacious halls and ample fixtures are provided, for a very large number of students.

Boasting facilities are enlarging continually, so that more need fear lack of accommodation. The principal pleasure in announcing to his friends and patrons, and the public at large, that the School is ready to receive extensive patronage, and he would be happy to have the direction of the education of the children and wards of his friends.

The large building for the school, will in part, be ready at the opening term, and the whole will be completed very soon afterwards.

The following are the Fees, per half term, (or 5 months) in advance:

Elementary Branches, 85 00
Arithmetic, English, Grammar and Geography, 8 00
Algebra, Geometry, Nat. Philosophy &c., 12 50
Classical Course, 15 00
Fees in private families, exclusive of lights, 35 00

Extras:
Music on Piano, 20 00
" " Guitar, 12 00
[No charge for use of instruments.]
French and Italian each, 5 00
Drawing and Painting water colors, 5 00
Painting in oil colors, 10 00
Botany, 3 00

Two lessons a week in Vocal Music free of charge.

B. CLEGG, PRINCIPAL.

New Institute, Irrell Co., N. C.

June 7th 1855.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROWAN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1855.

Charles A. Rose, Guardian of Mary J. Crosby and Margaret Crosby,

vs. Daniel Smith, James M. Brown and Mary Brown.

O. B.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants are all non-residents of the State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner for six weeks, by the said Daniel Smith, James M. Brown and Mary Brown to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complaints Bill of complaints, or the case will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, L. Blackmer, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1855, and in the 70th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.

June 1st 1855. Pr. adv. \$5 63 1-4c.

June 1st 1855.

June 1st 1855.

June 1st 1855.

SALE OF LAND.

I, the undersigned, with a decree of the Court of Equity, will expose the following lands for Sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of August County Court.

350 Acres of Land,

Being the Robert Bradshaw Plantation, on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of Wm. Locke, Thomas L. Cowan and others. Bidding to be opened at \$45,925.00. Terms of Sale—Six months credit, with bond and security.

[Price adv. \$1 50.]

173 Acres of Land

Being the David Cowan Plantation on Withers Creek, adjoining the lands of O. G. Ford, Nathan Neely and others. Terms of Sale—Six months credit, with bond and security.

CARLYLE ON INFIDELITY.
"Now this is especially the misery that has fallen on man in our era. Belief—faith—has well nigh vanished from the world. The youth on awakening in this wondrous universe, no longer finds a competent theory of its wonders. Time was, when, if he asked himself what is man?—the answer stood ready written for him. But now the ancient ground plot of the Ali, belies itself when brought in contact with reality. Mother Church has, to the most, become a superannuated step mother, whose lessons go unregarded, or are scorned at and gossiped at. For young valor, and thirst of action, in ideal chivalry, invites to heroism, prescribes what is heroic. The old ideal of manhood has grown obsolete, and the new is still invisible to us, and we grope after it in darkness, one clutching this phantom, another that. Waterism, Byronism, even Brummellism, each has its day. For contemplation and love of wisdom, no cloister now opens its religious shades; the Tinker must, in all seasons, wander homeless, too often aimless, looking up to Heaven which is dead for him, round to an earth which is deaf. Action, in those old days, was easy, was voluntary, for the divine worth of human things lay acknowledged. Speculation was whole some, for it ranged itself as the handmaid of action; what could not so range itself, died out by its natural death, by neglect. "Loyalty still hallowed obedience, and made rule noble: there was still something to be loyal to; the God-like stood embodied under many a symbol, in man's interest and business, the finite shadowed for the infinite; eternity looked through time. The life of man was encompassed and overcanopied by the glory of Heaven; even as his dwelling place by the azure vault. How changed in these new days! Truly it may be said the Divinity has withdrawn from the earth, or hides himself in that wide wasting whirl wind of a departing era, wherein the lowest can discover his goings. Not Godhead, but an iron, ignoble circle of necessity, embraces all things binds the youth of these times into a sluggish thrall, or else exasperates him into a rebel. Heroic action is paralyzed; for what works now remain un questionable with him? At the feverish period when his whole nature cries aloud for action, there is nothing sacred under whose banners he can act; the course and kind and conditions of free action are almost undiscoverable. Doubt streams in on him through every avenue, inquiries of the deepest, painfulest sort must be engaged with; and the invincible energy of young years wastes itself in sceptical, suicidal cavillings; in passionate questionings of destiny, when no answer will be returned."—Miscellaneous, vol. 3 p. 76.

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL?
Always! in the child, maiden, the wife, the mother, religion shines with a holy, benignant beauty of its own, which nothing of earth can mar. Never yet was the female character perfect without the steady faith of piety. Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pit falls, dark in the brightest day, unless the divine light, unless religion throws her soft beams around them, to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.
Religion is very beautiful—in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air, and the burden of their song is, "Lo! peace is here."
Could we look into thousands of families to-day where discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness, want of religion in woman.
Oh, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the cloud, for earth-clouds come never between thee and truly pious souls—not beneath the clouds, for above there is heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.
Its gates are the splendid jasper and precious stones, with a dewy light that neither flashes nor blazes, but steadily proceedeth from the throne of God. Its towers bathed in refulgent glory have ten times the brightness of ten thousand suns, yet soft, undazzling to the eye.
And there religion points. Art thou weary? It whispers, "rest—up there—forever. Art thou sorrowing, rejoice." Art thou weighed down with unmerited ignominy? "Kings and priests are in that holy home." Art thou poor? "The very street before thy mansion shall be gold." Art thou friendless? "The angels shall be thy companions, and God thy Friend and Father."
Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is desolation and deformity where religion is not.

SELLING OFF!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Salisbury, April 26, '55.
THE subscriber having positively determined to close his present business, offers his stock of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The greater portion of which having been laid in the present season, comprises a general assortment of Sensible, Fancy and Staple Goods.
To persons wishing to purchase, inducements are here offered which rarely occur. Country Merchants are particularly invited to give him a call.
Those indebted to him either by Note or open Account, previous to the first of January, he most earnestly requests to come forward and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
E. MYERS.
April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN RICE, Adm.
April 27, 1855.

DOBBIN HOUSE.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
THIS Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suite of rooms on the second floor, and are thus prepared to accommodate all transient persons calling.
SPACIOUS STABLES attached, and experienced Outlets in attendance.
Carriages will be waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., May 3, 1855. 47—3m.

CHOICE WINES & LIQUORS.
1 Case Almada Madeira Wine.
2 do. do. do. do.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 do. do. do. do.
5 Cases Cordial, Extra Fine.
5 do. Brandy Cherries.
5 Cases Brandy Peaches.
2 Cases Blackberry Cordial.
2 Cases Muscat Wine.
8 Bbls. Malaga Wine.
1 Case Jamaica Rum.
1 Case N. E. Rum.
Together with a full assortment of Common and Refined Whiskey, Gin, Rum and Brandy. Purchasers are requested to examine our Stock of Liquors, Wine and Cordials, as well as our Stock of Family Groceries and Provision.
KENNEDY & MILLS.
Salisbury, N. C., May 3, 1855. 49—8w.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
And Dealers in Mens and Youths READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WOULD respectfully announce to their friends and patrons that they have just received their
SPRING AND SUMMER stock, consisting of almost every article of wearing apparel from Hats to H. Hose, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine for yourselves as we charge nothing for looking, and warrant our work.
A superior article of drab Beaver Hats, for sale cheap.
Store opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co. Salisbury, N. C., April 6th, 1855. 45—y.

Cloths and Cassimeres.
A Splendid assortment of plain and fancy Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, on hand which will be made to order in the best style and on reasonable terms by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & CO.
Salisbury, N. C., April 6th, 1855. 45—y.

Spring and Summer GOODS.
E. MYERS
WOULD respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the cheapest and most attractive stock of Goods, he has ever before had the pleasure to offer. I will only enumerate a few articles.
Striped, flannel, plain, and Brocade Silks, Very Rich Brides, Trains and Gowns; Plain, Checked and striped India Silks; Challies, Crapes, Gros de Paris, and Hosiery; Flounced dresses, and Robes, in great variety; Jackets; Linens; Gingham and French Prints; Embroidered, Black and Col'd. Mantles, Black Lace do. and Scarfs.
"EMBROIDERIES & RICH WORK"
Comprising Sleeves, Collars, Lace Sets; Hemstiches, Emb'd, Printed and tape bordered Handkerchiefs.
Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings and Bands in Swiss and Jaconet &c. &c.
Having always sustained a reputation for keeping the most fashionable and desirable style of Goods, he flatters himself that in this instance he has fully sustained this character.
E. MYERS.
No. 1 Granite Building, Salisbury, April 6th, 1855. 45—4y.

\$50 REWARD!!
RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of October, my Negro Man named DICK. Dick is rather of a Copper color, about thirty five years of age, inclined to be bold-headed; stout built, weighing about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty pounds; five feet nine or ten inches high; had when he left, heavy whiskers.
Dick has a wife at Hargrave's Negro quarter on the Yadkin River, and is supposed to be lurking about there or Buckner Crowell's in this County.
I will pay the above reward to any person taking up said boy and lodging him in the Jail at Salisbury, N. C.
JAMES ANDERSON.
Salisbury, May 11, 1855. 50—4f.

SELLING OFF!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Salisbury, April 26, '55.
THE subscriber having positively determined to close his present business, offers his stock of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The greater portion of which having been laid in the present season, comprises a general assortment of Sensible, Fancy and Staple Goods.
To persons wishing to purchase, inducements are here offered which rarely occur. Country Merchants are particularly invited to give him a call.
Those indebted to him either by Note or open Account, previous to the first of January, he most earnestly requests to come forward and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
E. MYERS.
April 27, 1855.

Exclusive Hardware STORE.
SALISBURY, N. C.
G. M. & A. T. JONES, are now opening the largest stock of Hardware, Mountings, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery Hardware, Carpenters Tools, Building Materials and Cutlery, ever offered in this market. Also Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Allen's Pistols. Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Files, Horse Shoes, Drill Steel, Oak Tree, Sheet and Band Iron. Packing yarn, safety pins, Emory Seals and Weights, English Grass and Grain and German Scythes, Steel and Iron Hoes, and all other goods usually found in Hardware Stores. They will also endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Churns, &c., of the most approved patterns.
Salisbury, March 30, 1855. 41—4f.

Salisbury, April 19, '55.
EMBROIDERIES, White Goods &c. &c.
E. MYERS has now on hand, the largest and most magnificent LOT of FRENCH NEEDLE WORK he has ever before offered, consisting of Swiss & Jaconet Edging & Insertings; Bands and Flouncings; Collars; Chemises; Sleeves; Collarlets; Sets Collars and Sleeves; Handkerchiefs &c. &c.
Tartan, Book, Swiss, Jaconet &c. &c. Muslin, in Plain, Checked & Striped Patterns; Jaconets, Linens, Long Lanes, Linen Canopies—12 A Cotton Linen Sheetings; Pillowcases; Cottons & Lanes; Marseilles Quilts; Table Cloths; Napery &c. &c.
To which he would invite the attention of purchasers.
E. MYERS.
No 4 Granite Building.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
J. D. BROWN & LEMLY
ARE now receiving their SPRING AND A SUMMER STOCK OF Dry Goods, which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.
Salisbury, April 6, 1855. 45—4f.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
FIVE HALF Cases Brandy, Cognac to Extra Fine.
20 Cases Oporto, Dupuy & Co's 10 Brandy.
1 1-2 Pige Superior A S Cogs Grape Cogne Brandy.
1 Octavo Diamond FINE Cogs Brandy.
1 Case Superior C. Stillman Indly.
2 Superior Cognac.
1 Case Old Holland Gin.
For sale cheap, Wholesale or retail.
KENNEDY & MILLS.
Salisbury, N. C., May 3, 1855. 40—8w.

DR. R. P. BEBENT.
A REGULAR GRADUATE OF THE Baltimore College of Dr. Science.
WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, N. C., where he may be found at the Rowan House, except on professional calls.
13 Communications by letter otherwise, promptly attended to.
October 27, 1851. 123

A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 3, SPRING TOW.
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHURCH BARN.
Feb. 16, '55. 38—4f

W. R. WILSON, LARGE DEALER
IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c. &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite Building. The best attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c. All watch work warranted twelve months.
Salisbury, Feb. 23, '55. W. R. WILSON. 29—4f.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Scrolling Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Reciprocating and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, Colliery Pumps, Turbine and other Water Wheels; Boilers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.
Salisbury, Feb. 23, '55. W. R. WILSON. 29—4f.

CASTINGS.
Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron, Railings, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railings, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.
Tubular, Fine and Compound Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.
A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with dispatch.
All work done in the establishment, delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in Rats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and to prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their machinery, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY B. DRANE, Agent.
March 20, 1855. H. B.

CORSETS, SKIRTS & SKIRTING.
April 19, 1855.
THE subscriber is in receipt of a large lot of "Forman's" Patent Iron Plow, and is pleased to say that we believe it the best Plow now in use, for subsoiling, turning or scraping, and would recommend it to the public as being far superior to the Cast Plow.
J. W. Clark, J. Lyster, B. F. Fraley, J. McRorie, D. A. Davis, R. B. Roberts, Farley Ellis, T. L. Moore, T. J. Morony, J. S. Johnston, J. L. Cowan, Sam'l Reeves, J. M. Brown.
ALLEN, SMITH & CO. have bought the right of the above plow for North Carolina and Virginia, and have established a shop in Salisbury, where they are prepared to fill all orders for plows, and to dispose of County rights.
All letters addressed to them at this place will receive prompt attention.
March 9th, 1855. 46—4f.

STAGE HOUSE.
A The Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1—4f.

AYER'S PILLS.
A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Indurations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and such sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. It is also true of Colds, Feversish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers, which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.
Among the many eminent gentlemen who have tried and approved of these Pills, we may mention: Dr. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high personal character is endorsed by the U. S. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WINSTON, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. ANTHONY LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England. J. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State. Wm. B. AUSTON, the richest man in America. S. L. LARLEY & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.
Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.
These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded out of the purest ingredients, and are entirely free of any Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of combination for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pate and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The nature is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of non-medicinal and impure qualities, in this each ingredient virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtue only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.
As it is frequently expedient that any medicine should be taken under the control of a consulting Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the separate formulae in which both my Cherry Pate and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.
Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few are taken with the proper caution. Their life consists in their mystery. I had open to all eyes, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pate was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more extensively, and are willing to certify that their satisfaction was more than realized by their effects upon trial.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal system to remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring regular action to the system, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.
Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.
PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD BY
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C.; and J. ROBERTS, Swagtown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

AYER'S PILLS.
A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Indurations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and such sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. It is also true of Colds, Feversish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers, which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.
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DISSOLUTION,
AND DUE NOTICE TO ALL.
THE Co-partnership of Barker & Smith will close the last day of this month, by liquidation. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment for very short indulgence will be given.
N. B.—We have 6 or 8 very good BUGGIES on hand, which we will sell very low for cash.
WILLIAM M. BARKER, ROBERT H. SMITH.
December 22, 1854. 131

SOMETHING NEW.
Will you Ride or Walk.
BELL, EARNHART & CO.
HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire Horses and Vehicles to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town and to from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or Freight, that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.
Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.
Our terms shall be made as easy as possible. We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. J. A. SMITH to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.
Horses kept on hand for sale.
Salisbury, January 8, 1855. 132

LECOMPTÉ LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
THE subscriber is having erected in the Town of Salisbury, a large and very convenient LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, entirely new, and capable of accommodating 125 Horses, and having also supplied himself with good well broke and gentle HORSES, either for riding or working in harness, respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling public.
DROVERS
will find at his Stables a convenient stopping place, where they can be accommodated with an open lot or stalls.
TRAVELLERS
will find here excellent attention paid to their horses during their sojourn in the town. Gentlemen in the town will find here cheap and excellent board for their horses by the day, week, month or year.
Persons having HORSES to dispose of, will please call on me before selling. Horses always on hand for sale.
The highest cash prices will be paid for meat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Hay.
C. S. BROWN.
July 14, 1854. 138.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.
BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the Western North Carolina Railroad, will be opened in Salisbury, at the following places, and will remain open until the 1st day of July next, viz:
At Murphy, McRorie & Co's Store.
At Jenkins, Roberts & Co's Store.
At the Bank.
J. W. ELLIS, D. A. DAVIS, J. H. JENKINS, W. M. MURPHY, A. HENDERSON, COMMISSIONERS.
Salisbury, May 11, 1855. 30—4f.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, N. C., March 3, 1855.
WE the undersigned have seen a trial of "Forman's" Patent Iron Plow, and are pleased to say that we believe it the best Plow now in use, for subsoiling, turning or scraping, and would recommend it to the public as being far superior to the Cast Plow.
J. W. Clark, J. Lyster, B. F. Fraley, J. McRorie, D. A. Davis, R. B. Roberts, Farley Ellis, T. L. Moore, T. J. Morony, J. S. Johnston, J. L. Cowan, Sam'l Reeves, J. M. Brown.
ALLEN, SMITH & CO. have bought the right of the above plow for North Carolina and Virginia, and have established a shop in Salisbury, where they are prepared to fill all orders for plows, and to dispose of County rights.
All letters addressed to them at this place will receive prompt attention.
March 9th, 1855. 46—4f.

JOB OFFICE.
Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPE, We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, SUCH AS CARDS, HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, &c. &c., Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously. CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE.

Encourage your own Manufacturers.
THE subscriber would inform the Farmers, Mechanics, and manufacturers generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of work in the agricultural line, such as making and repairing cotton gins, threshing machines, horse powers, Eastman's straw-cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, folding harrows and cultivators, together with every variety of ploughs, adapted to this section of country, such as the Davis, Eastman, Chenoweth, Beard, and last but not the least, the celebrated Moore ploughs, of New York, which has taken a premium for the last eight years at all the principal Fairs at the North. These moldboards, I have adapted to flat or wrought iron shares, which makes them altogether preferable for the southern country. I am also prepared with a first-rate pattern-maker and moulder, by which means the public can be accommodated with every description of castings either in iron or brass, that may be desired, from one pound to any size. I am also in the manufacture of circular saw-mills, and mill gearing generally; the repairing of engines, pumps, &c. All work done at Northern prices and in good style, thereby saving the expense of shipping from their home. Saw-mills I furnish at Northern list prices. The subscriber would here return his thanks to a generous public for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and hopes, by renewed exertions and perseverance to merit a continuance of the same. All orders promptly attended to, addressing me at Tyro, Davidson County, N. C.
J. H. THOMPSON.
Feb 16, '55. 30—6m.

A NEW SUPPLY OF WATCHES & JEWELRY
JAMES HORAH
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of Fine French Chronometers, Double Time Keper's Independent Quarter Second, Eight Day Watches, J. W. Johnson's 10 Jeweled Hunter's, James North's superior Gold Hunter for Ladies, and a variety of other, both gold and silver, Gold Fob and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-loops, Cuff-links, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior CLOCKS.

CLOCKS
and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27—4f.

LECOMPTÉ LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
THE subscriber is having erected in the Town of Salisbury, a large and very convenient LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, entirely new, and capable of accommodating 125 Horses, and having also supplied himself with good well broke and gentle HORSES, either for riding or working in harness, respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling public.
DROVERS
will find at his Stables a convenient stopping place, where they can be accommodated with an open lot or stalls.
TRAVELLERS
will find here excellent attention paid to their horses during their sojourn in the town. Gentlemen in the town will find here cheap and excellent board for their horses by the day, week, month or year.
Persons having HORSES to dispose of, will please call on me before selling. Horses always on hand for sale.
The highest cash prices will be paid for meat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Hay.
C. S. BROWN.
July 14, 1854. 138.

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BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the Western North Carolina Railroad, will be opened in Salisbury, at the following places, and will remain open until the 1st day of July next, viz:
At Murphy, McRorie & Co's Store.
At Jenkins, Roberts & Co's Store.
At the Bank.
J. W. ELLIS, D. A. DAVIS, J. H. JENKINS, W. M. MURPHY, A. HENDERSON, COMMISSIONERS.
Salisbury, May 11, 1855. 30—4f.

DR. SWANN
HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.
His Office is opposite the Mansion Hotel, and adjoining Drs. Sill & Sill's Drug Store, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
July 1, 1853. 7—4f.

DR. J. J. SUMMERELL
CAN always be found at his Office, next door above Sill & Sill's Drug Store, and opposite the Mansion Hotel, when not professionally engaged.
6—4f.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—4f.

Marble Monuments.
A. A. & M. KELLOGG, WOULD respectfully announce to the public that they are here opened a
MARBLE SHOP
at Salisbury, and Letter, Carve and Finish here instead of doing it at the North as we heretofore have done. From our long experience, and from the amount of business we have been able to do the past year, we are encouraged to locate permanently, hoping to merit the patronage of all who want
TOMB-STONES, MONUMENTS, SLABS, &c. &c.
As to prices, we can defy competition on account of our facility in obtaining Marble. Our workmanship is now generally introduced in some 20 Counties in this State, and speaks for itself. Call and see us. Shop opposite the Livery Stable of Bell, Rimer & Co., and near the Rail-Road Depot.
Salisbury, April 6th, 1855. 45—4f.

SALEM ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution, will commence on Monday the 19th of February, 1855. This Institution is situated 7 miles from Mechanicsville, on the Wilkes road, on a healthy region of country. Boarding and washing can be had at \$8 per month. Mr. John Gray, who is willing and prepared to receive several pupils, lives near the Academy. Students can be prepared to enter the Classical Course at any of the Colleges.
TERMS OF TUITION.
For the Languages and higher Branches of Mathematics, &c. &c. \$12 00
Philosophy, Rhetoric, Surveying, &c. 10 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, &c. 8 00
Elementary Branches, &c. 5 00
Pupils may enter at any time during the Session. No deduction for absence unless in case of protracted sickness.
JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

MARBLE YARD.
THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOGEL.
Feb 24, '55. 29 1/2

ROWAN HOUSE.
R. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
SALISBURY, N. C.
THIS House is so quietly situated and so comfortable, that it has become a favorite resort for the best Hotels in the State.
The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal support of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every attention which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.
To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.
H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1853. 1—4f.

CIRCULAR FOR FARM TRADE, 1854.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE beg to inform our friends and buyers of Dry Goods generally, that we have made EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS for our
SALE SALES.
We shall be prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS we have yet offered, selected, as usual, by ourselves in all the leading European Markets.
Our establishment and business is now so well known as being one of the most EXTENSIVE in this country, that it is hardly necessary to repeat what we have often said before, viz: That we are prepared to offer one of the
Largest and most EXTENSIVE Stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS to be found in this country, embracing all that is New, Rich and Desirable in Dress Goods of every variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Domestic Goods of all styles, Carpets, Floor-Cloths, Rugs, Drapery, Curtain Materials, House Keeping Goods, &c.
WE ALSO OFFER
800 Cases Negro Plains & Kerseys, of the best makes and styles.
250 Bales Twined & Duffel Blankets.
We pay great attention to these goods, and are prepared to supply the trade on the best terms. It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices SO FULLY EXPOSED AND SO LOW, as to secure popularity, as well as to make our House, both in its organization and extent, worthy the trade of the South of No. West. BANCROFT, BETTS & MARSHALL, Nos. 209 & 211 King Street. June 30, 1854. 146.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk. light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Job Work done here.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.